The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5261 號一十六百二千五第 日六十月八年戊申治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1874. 六拜禮 號六十二月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 24, YOTTUNG, British str., 323, Cullen, put back.—KWOK ACHEONG.

Sept. 24, VALENTINE, French bark, 337, J. Pouligo, Manila 9th September, Sapanwood.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Sept. 24, MARINEE, British bark, 340, Thos. Begouder, Hoilo August 31st, Sapanwood.—CHINESE.

Sept. 25, CHINA, German str., 642, Hennings, from Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Sept. 25, PEARL, British steamer, 705, Munk, Singapore 16th September, General.—CHINESE.

Sept. 25, CHOW-SYE, Siam, ship, 426, Kruse, Bangkok 2nd September, Rice.—CHINESE.

Sept. 25, EUGENIO, Aust. ship, 570, T. Cossovich, Cardiff 2nd June, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

Sept. 25, HAILOONG, str., for Amoy, &c.
Sept. 25, ELLON CASTLE, for Whampoa.
Sept. 25, ATALANTA, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Ellon Castle, for Whampoa.
Atalanta, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Pearl*, str., from Singapore:—
265 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Bokhara*, to-day, at 6 p.m.:—
For Singapore.—Mrs. Barrado, and 3 Chinese. For Suez.—Messrs. C. G. Osgood, Nosbel, and M. Jenks. For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Greig, child and amah, Messrs. W. R. Galton, S. Bourke, and H. Uhlmann. For Southampton.—Mrs. Holmes and child, Messrs. W. Green, J. Green, H. J. Harvey, Morrison, and W. Jardine.

Reports.

The British bark *Mariner* reports left Iloilo on August 31st. Fore part of the passage light variable winds; latter part experienced very unsteady weather and two heavy typhoons.

The Siamese ship *Chow Sye* reports left Bangkok on 2nd September, and had light winds throughout; last four days high confused sea with falling barometer; since then fresh Easterly winds.

The French bark *Valentine* reports left Manila on 9th September at 8 o'clock p.m. Experienced calms and light breezes to the 17th Sept. On the 19th, when in 115 E. longitude from Greenwich 17 North latitude, was caught in a typhoon, of which we did not experience the full violence. On the 22nd September sighted Lama Island. The weather had a most threatening appearance and the barometer was sensibly falling. Made Southward to get clear of the land, and at 6 o'clock the wind commenced to blow with violence, which increased up to 12 o'clock. After that hour until the storm finished at 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer rose sensibly, and we got out of the centre of the hurricane. Made for Hongkong at 6 a.m., and arrived at 2 a.m. on the 24th.

The British bark *Georgina* reports left Hongkong on 14th Sept. bound to Foochow. Had light S.W. winds until the 17th, when in lat. 22.29 N., and long. 116.22 E., experienced strong N.E. gales till the 21st; got then Northerly winds increasing rapidly during the night; barometer 29.30. At noon on the 22nd still increasing, and by 6 p.m. barometer down to 28.10, and the full force of the typhoon on the vessel. At 7 p.m. shifted ballast, laying the vessel on her beam ends, which compelled the cutting away of the foremast and mainmast which carried the mizenmast away by the board. The vessel had boomed over so that the main hatch was under water. The masts going carried away the pumps and had to keep the crew baling and trimming ballast. Lost two boats and stove another in. At 11 p.m. barometer 28.60, and the weather moderating. On the 23rd strong winds from the S.E. and N.E. still baling out and trimming ballast. At 4 p.m. got the vessel upright, rigged jury foremast, and set a square sail and staysail thereon. At 9 a.m. on the 24th the steamship *Yesso* hove in sight and took the vessel in tow, arriving in port at 12.30 p.m.

The British bark *Hopewell* reports left London June 5th, and the Downs June 7th; had light easterly winds down the Channel, with moderate variable weather, to the N.E. trades; on the 18th in 30 deg. N. found them light throughout, and on the 30th in 9 deg. N. entered the variables, which lasted till July 4th, when got the S.E. trades in 5 deg. N. crossing the Line on the 6th in 28½ West Longitude. Carried fresh trades for a week to 20 deg. S., then light winds from E. to S.E. for 14 days. Passed the Meridian of the Cape, August 5th and sighted St. Paul's Island on the 19th, experiencing moderately fine weather, between the parallels of 39 deg. and 40 deg. S. From July 31st to August 12th had occasional glimpses of a comet to the southward. When first seen, the tail was moderately brilliant but by the latter date became very indistinct. It was apparently increasing its distance from the earth very rapidly, though not altering its position with regard to the stars to any great extent. The weather continued so cloudy that but few observations of it could be made. September 5th, reached Anjer, and on the 9th passed through Gaspar Straits. Thence variable winds and dirty weather to September 19th and 20th in 15½ N., 114 E., when observed signs of bad weather to the northwards, the wind being N.W., veering to S.W. with a very heavy sea from N.E., N., and N.W. Finer weather till the 22nd, when in 19½ N., 114½ E., found we were sailing into a gale, the wind being N.N.W. to N.W., with a high sea from N.E. and N., at 4 p.m. that day the wind increasing rapidly with much rain and barometer down to 29.30. Sent down Royal yards, and put ship's head to the southward under lower topsails. At midnight the weather improving and glass rising, proceeded on our course to the northward. The wind veered from N.W. to S.W., and S., at daylight of the 23rd. At 4 p.m. of that day passed a vessel with loss of main and mizen masts, steering for Hongkong. Owing to thick weather did not observe her condition until too late, or should have gone near enough to communicate with her. At midnight sighted the Lema Islands. Hove to till daylight. At 8.30 a.m. of September 24th arrived in Hongkong, having made the passage in 100 days. During the passage spoke the following vessels:—June 17th to 25th *Empress of China* in lat. 36.00 N., long. 17.00 W., from London to Swan River 14 days out; July 2nd *Kate Tatham* in lat. 7.00 N., long. 24.00 W., from London to Port Natal, 26 days out; July 11th *Persee* in lat. 15.00 S., long. 30.00 W., from Glasgow to Arkansas River 30 days out; August 1st *Deerfoot* in lat. 37.00 S., long. 7.00 E., from Liverpool to Point de Galle 57 days out; *Moorhill* from Liverpool to Calcutta 78 days out; September 6th *Western Chief* off Anjer, from London to Singapore 84 days

(*For continuation of Shipping Reports see second page.*)

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 12 noon,
Damaged Goods.

At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. Anderson, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. S. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. E. Cordeiro, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on each daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, *Managers.*
1y 1887]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 % per annum.
" 6 " 3 % " "
" 12 " 4 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

WE Hereby Notify that Mr. JOHN WATERS ceased to be a Partner in our Firm on the 31st March last, and that he no longer signs our Name.
Mr. LUCAS carries on the business.
LUCAS & WATERS.
1m 1411 Hiogo, 15th August, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN A. H. DROUGHT is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.
WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
1m 1444 Foochow, 9th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE S. S. *HAN YANG*, 260 tons Register, HAMLIN, Master, runs regularly as a NIGHT BOAT between HONGKONG and CANTON.
For Freight, at Reasonable Rates, apply at Canton, to the
YEE SHING HONG,
義成
And in Hongkong, to the
KWONG YUNE ON HONG,
廣仁安行
Or to
GEORGE McBAIN.
Cargo from Canton trans-shipped to any Vessel in Hongkong Harbour Free of Charge.
1445 Hongkong, 14th September, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,
THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET.
NOS. 2 and 9, Seymour Terrace.

No. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," formerly occupied by J. M. WALTER, Esq.
Nos. 2 and 6, Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "HOTEL D'EUROPE."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1430 Hongkong, 11th September, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,
THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 762 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.
BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHEEWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1201 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession:
DWELLING HOUSES in Alexandra Terrace, and
No. 19B, Hollywood Road; Water and Gas laid on.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurances; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

NOTICE.
NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 26th September, 1874, at Noon,
The following GOODS, all more or less damaged by Sea Water during the Typhoon,
For account of the concerned.—
D D in anchor, 75 Kegs French Wire NAILS, each 1 Cwt.
JMF, 6 Boxes EAU DE COLOGNE, each 25 Dozen.
C&C, 2 " Bryant & May's Wax MATCHES, each 25 Gross.
C, 9 " Bryant & May's Crown, Pearl, and Tigre MATCHES, each 25 Gross.
H, 5 " NITEDAL MATCHES, each 50 Gross.
C&C, 2 " CRAPE FLANNEL, each 25 Pieces.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1539 Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 26th September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 9, Seymour Terrace,
The Property of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping.—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—
Walnut Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, and Dressing TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1522 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell in their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.,—
400 Kegs FF. GUNPOWDER.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1534 Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND BORNEO TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
30th September, 1874, at Noon,
On the Premises:—
The GODOWNS, COAL SHEDS, HOUSES, OFFICES, and PIER,
situate at West Point, belonging to the above-named Company.
For Further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.
TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder on Transfer. Expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser.
1431 Hongkong, 11th September, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. V. CREAGH, Esq., Sheriff, to Sell by Public Auction, under a Writ of Execution, on
THURSDAY,
the 1st day of October, 1874, at Noon, on board,—
The German Ship
"*BELLE SAUVAGE.*"
of 1,318 Tons register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour, with all her Appurtenances.
This Vessel has undergone extensive Repairs in September, 1873, having had new Keelson and Rudder, upper and lower Stringers, a large portion of Ceiling in Lower Hold, new Foremast and other Repairs, and newly Metalled in July, 1873, and is Classing for 3/4, 2, 1 in Universal Lloyds', and good to proceed to any Port of the World.
For further particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1389 Hongkong, 5th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
NEITHER the Agents nor the Owners of the Peruvian Ship "*Macao No. 2*" will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the above said Vessel.
1498 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in Godowns of about 12,000 tons Capacity, at Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustee.
Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.'s *Estate.*
1320 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
WE have been appointed Agents, at this Port, for the Boston Board of Underwriters, and The Record of American and Foreign Shipping.
FRAZAR & Co.
1m 1509 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS,
(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)
THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by *Fire Insurance* under Open Policies, when required.
For Particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to offer his Services as a COPYING or SHIPPING CLERK, and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, either in a Mercantile or any other Gentleman's Establishment, volunteering himself for a term of Three Months Free of Wages, after which arrangements may be made for the employment permanently. Address "S. J.," *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1500 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.
C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.
Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*
The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.
No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.
Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.
C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.
C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.
Old Cushions renoved on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.
BILLIARD LAMPS.
Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.
Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.
C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.
Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.
Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1039 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, until TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at Noon, for RAISING the British Ship *MINDANAO.*
ROZARIO & Co.
3d 1537 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, until TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at Noon, for RAISING and FLOATING the Spanish Steamers *LEONOR* and *ALBAY.*
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1516 Hongkong, 24th September, 1874.

TENDERS for RAISING the German Barque *MAUBY* and German Barque *ALDEBARAN* will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, until TO-DAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
2d 1523 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
TENDERS for the REPAIRS to the British Barque *GEORGINA* will be received, care of Messrs. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., till 4 P.M. MONDAY, 28th inst.
The Vessel requires New Masts and Rigging.
For Particulars of the Work, apply to the Master, on board, where Specifications can be seen.
JAMES ROMNEY, *Master.*
3d 1536 Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

TENDERS.
FOR the REPAIR of the British Barque *MATILDA ATHELING* will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, until TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.
For Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, British Barque "Matilda Atheling."
3d 1531 Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE S. S. *FORMOSA*, MOSALES, Master, having sprung a leak during the last Typhoon, will require to be Docked for further Inspection and Repairs, upon completion of which she will proceed to her destination.
All her Cargo is being Discharged, Landed, and Stored into the Godowns of the HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents, S. S. "Formosa."
1528 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE British Bark *ARDENT*, ROBT. CLASPER, Master, having been dismasted during the last Typhoon, will have to be Docked for Repairs, in order to be ready to proceed to her destination.
All her cargo is now being Discharged, Landed and Stored in the HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1530 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE S. S. *AMOY*, THOS. SMITH, Master, having been aground in this harbour during the last Typhoon, will require to be Docked for further Inspection and Repairs, upon completion of which she will proceed to her destination. All her Cargo is being Discharged, Landed, and Stored into the Godowns of the HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
3d 1524 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1874.
The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
1468 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1874, at 3.30 P.M.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.
14d 1476 Hongkong, 18th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
FROM this date, and until further Notice, the RETAIL PRICE OF ICE will be 3 Cents per Pound; Wholesale, $60.00 per Ton.
CHAS. F. HOLTON,
Agent, Tudor Company.
10d 1490 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

Re EDMUND J. SHARP, *Deceased.*
CANTON, 14th September, 1874.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on E. J. SHARP, late commanding the Canton Imperial Maritime Customs' Steam Cruiser *SHUN-CHI*, are requested to send in their Accounts on or before the 1st OCTOBER, 1874, and all Parties indebted to the above Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to the Undersigned.
R. CARROLL,
Administrator.
1m 1463]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned beg to intimate that their DEPOT at No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, was OPENED ON THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, with a Stock of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever; and are prepared to execute Orders for any quantity at the following Prices:—
1 Ton.....50 Dollars.
½ " .....30 "
Lesser quantities, 3 Cents per Pound, with a Discount on Large Orders.
For 2 Pounds, 4 Cents per Pound.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
The DEPOT will be opened from 5 A.M. till 6 P.M., and ICE can be had at the WORKS at EAST POINT any time during day or night.
Order Books can be obtained either at the DEPOT or at the WORKS.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1455 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

$50 REWARD.
WHEREAS, on Wednesday, the 16th September, a man, named HO A-U, visited MAK YAW KONG, Bookkeeper of the Undersigned, and while on the Premises STOLE $3,000 in NOTES and absconded. HO A-U is about 21 years of age, has Brown-Coloured Face, was dressed in Black Silk Coat and Trousers and Cotton Shoes, is a Native of Sartan, Namboi, and a son of AKONG. The above Reward will be paid to any Person who will give information as to HO A-U's whereabouts, and should any Person bring him to the Undersigned with all or a portion of the Stolen Money in his possession, such money will be EQUALLY DIVIDED with the said Person.
WAH LOONG,
1492] 60, *Queen's Road Central.*

Intimations.

CITY HALL.
MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 26th,
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
BENEFIT OF MISS CARRY GEORGE,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. E. KENNEDY.
"LEAH,"—
IN FIVE ACTS.

CHRISTIANS:
Young the Village Magistrate.....Mr. T. Andrews.
Rudolf (his Son).....Mr. R. Lawrence.
Rudolf's Child (aged 4 years).....Miss Johnson.

JEWS.
Nathan.....Mr. Charles Herberte.
Abraham (an Old Blind Jew).....Mr. Cooke.
Sarah (a Jewess).....Miss Florence Norman.
Leah ("The Forsaken").....Miss Carry George.

BOXES ON THE OLD PLAN.
Boxes to contain Six.....$18.00.
Plan at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.
1539 Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

NOTICE.
TENDERS for REPAIRS of the British Ship *MORNING LIGHT* will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, up to Noon of MONDAY, 28th inst.
Separate Tenders are requested for:—
1.—Masts, Spars, and Iron Work, complete.
2.—Repairs to Hull above Copper, Standing Rigging, fitted complete, and Re-rigging.
3.—Running Rigging.
4.—Docking for Examination.
5.—Re-coppering, if required.
As per

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*),

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. 37, Park Row

NOTICE.

THE "CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT" for TO-DAY contains a full Short-hand Report of the MEETING recently held to consider the BLOCKADE of HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1874.

So intimately has Prince KUNG been identified with the foreign policy at Peking that the news of his having been degraded by the Emperor cannot but be looked upon as of some interest, although opinion seems to be fairly agreed that it is not of immediate importance. In retrospective and direct bearing probably the degradation of the Prince will not be of much importance, but it may have a somewhat serious influence indirectly upon our relations and dealings with the officials at Peking. The fact that Prince KUNG has been degraded does not of necessity show that this has happened on account of the particular line of advocacy he has taken in reference to foreign affairs, as there are undoubtedly many other matters with which this great official has had to deal of equal importance, and which may equally well account for his having been degraded. In the same way, there is no reason to fear that Prince KUNG's having been degraded will in any material degree alter the line of policy which he would himself be disposed to advocate in regard to foreign affairs, that is a line which, though not especially progressive, is still not outrageously or glaringly obstructive. But there is little doubt that the degradation of Prince KUNG is of considerable importance in its indirect bearing upon foreign relations, and we incline to think our contemporaries have not laid sufficient stress upon this particular point. It is easy to make an off-hand comparison of the degradation of Prince KUNG with the Queen's declaring that the DUKE OF EDINBURGH shall in future be called only His Grace instead of His Royal Highness, and to smile at the childishness of the Chinese in awarding a punishment in that form. Like all analogies this one is not precisely correct, but, so far as it goes, it would indicate that the degradation is a somewhat serious punishment. Seeing how closely political functions are associated with the relationship with the reigning family, a nearer analogy would be to compare Prince KUNG's degradation to a decree stripping, say, Mr. DISRAELI of his title of Right Honorable, and making him take a subordinate position in the Ministry. If regarded in this light, the degradation of Prince KUNG will not appear so slight a matter, and there can scarcely be any difficulty in understanding at what particular point it will be of importance as regards the relations of foreign Ministers with the officials at the capital. As far as any of the Great Peking magnates can be said to be progressive, Prince KUNG has been of the advanced party, and has at least always been willing and desirous to keep upon friendly terms with foreigners. Though he may not have been disposed to yield much in the way of fresh concessions, he has always been anxious to preserve the peace, and to prevent anything which might lead to an open rupture. He has always too been a man approachable by the Ministers, and such a one as could be usefully consulted and conferred with, on a variety of topics which it would be difficult to treat as easily and effectively with other officials. The fact, therefore, that Prince KUNG has lost a certain amount of position and influence, is one with which we cannot consider ourselves altogether unconcerned. Possibly the circumstance may not lead to any direct effects, but there can be little doubt that at first it must have a tendency to make negotiations at the capital more difficult than they have been hitherto. The hope may be that Prince KUNG may after all be found too useful a man to continue long degraded, and that he will be restored to his former honours—as there is no doubt that in him, the foreign cause loses a certain amount of valuable support, as he has hitherto been and will doubtless continue the chief medium for bringing foreign matters under the practical consideration of the Peking Council.

WHILE most desirous of avoiding anything which may have the appearance of carping at the action of the Authorities, who are no doubt using their utmost exertions in the difficult circumstances resulting from the recent disaster, we would urge most strenuously the necessity of removing the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the typhoon with all possible speed. We are confident that no measures which the Executive may deem necessary in order to accomplish this object will be considered any undue stretch of authority by the community, as forms, necessary in ordinary times, may justifiably be set aside in a sudden and pressing emergency. We would suggest that, as there is difficulty in obtaining coolies to remove the bodies, it would be well to impress the services of prisoners in the gaol, who, for some remission in their sentences, might be induced to undertake the work. Perhaps also in a case such as this, the Military authorities might co-operate, as there is no doubt that any lengthened delay will be attended with great danger of the colony having to suffer from a plague as well as a typhoon. We are glad to notice that a large number of the bodies which were washed ashore yesterday were promptly removed, but much still remains to be done, especially at Stone-cutter's Island and other places where the junks were wrecked in large numbers.

GALLANT ACTION.

We trust that amidst the painful excitement which has been produced by the melancholy occurrence, the details of which occupy so large a portion of our space this day, the noble conduct of the brothers Taufer, who at the risk of their lives saved a large number of the shipwrecked men from the *Leonor*, and, we since learn, also from the *Albay*, will not be overlooked. A tribute to them in the form of an address from the community would be the least that should be made; and we trust that those in high authority may deem the matter one deserving of recognition on their part. Time does not permit us to enter at greater length upon the matter, to which it has also been possible only to do scant justice in the report of the Typhoon, crowded as it is by many startling and painful details, but we learn that the difficulties which they had to encounter were of an unheard of character, and were met with fortitude such as will bear comparison with the most heroic deeds on record. The action is one which should certainly call for recognition also on the part of the Humane Societies of Great Britain and America, of which latter country, we learn Messrs. Taufer are citizens. We are confident that we need not say more on the subject, and that, so soon as the painful excitement at present existing has subsided, steps will be taken to perform the duty of making some public recognition of the heroic conduct of these brave men.

The P. & O. steamer *Bokhara*, taking the outgoing English mail, will not leave the harbour till 6 p.m. The mails are advertised to close at 5 p.m.

Professor Vanek, the celebrated wizard whose wonderful performances are already known in Hongkong, and who has recently been giving entertainments in the North, which are very favourably spoken of by the papers, has arrived, and will shortly announce his opening night.

We have been requested by the Captain Superintendent of Police to warn the public that in consequence of the late disaster, dead bodies are coming in rapidly on the Praya, and that those who wish to avoid unpleasant sights will do well to abstain from going there. There is great difficulty in procuring men to remove the dead, on account of the superstitious fear which the Chinese have of touching a corpse.

In addition to the more noticeable injury done by the late Typhoon, we learn that great damage has been done to the goods in many of the godowns on the Praya. In some of them the water was as much as four feet deep. In consequence a large number of bales and cases have been much injured, and we pre sume they will have to be sold by auction.

The scene presented at Kowloon at the present time is of a most desolate character. The whole place has been levelled and is covered with dead bodies. There are only two Sikh policemen there, who succeeded in burying twenty-four bodies yesterday morning—but large quantities are lying uninterred. At Yowmahtee, the scene is even worse than at Kowloon.

Two Chin-chew Chinamen, who were found lying half dead in Messrs. McEwen, Frickel & Co.'s godown, on the morning after the typhoon, were remanded to gaol that day; and it was only yesterday discovered that they were two unfortunate passengers on board the steamer *Leonor*, washed on shore, who had crawled half dead into the place. Their names were found on the list at Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s office, and one had his wet ticket in his waist-belt. They were both discharged, and as they were leaving the dock made a move to "Kow-tow" to the bench.

Yesterday was one of the principal festivals of the Chinese. The moon festival which falls on the 15th of the 8th moon, is generally amongst the Chinese a kind of domestic fête, when children at a distance come to join with their parents in worshipping Luna, and generally on these occasions there is the usual feast of mooncakes, with masquerades, at which, if the parents be at all wealthy, presents are given to the younger children. These home festivities must have been considerably damped by the great losses suffered through the typhoon, but notwithstanding this, many kept high festival.

We regret to hear that very severe complaints have been made with regard to the police having been all kept indoors during the late typhoon. Application, we are told, was made for some men to assist in saving those on board the *Leonor* and *Albay*, but was refused upon the grounds that it was dangerous for the police to be out in such a storm. It was, however, not too dangerous for private individuals to render assistance, and it is generally supposed that policemen are meant to go into danger when it is necessary. The matter is so serious that we are not disposed to form any hasty judgment with regard to it, but the above facts, which are stated upon good authority, undoubtedly demand investigation.

A long-robed Chinaman presented himself before his Worship yesterday, at the Police Court, and said he was a servant to a mandarin who had lately died at Canton, and was going to his native place to break the news, but finding he had no funds, he wished to return to Canton again. His Worship ordered 20 cents to be given to the man out of the poor box to pay his passage back per steamer. On his being taken to the office of the Court he was much surprised at 20 cents only being handed to him. It was then ascertained that the object of this individual's visit to the Colony was to raise by subscription enough to allow him to "cart" all his wives and children into the Colony, and he considered, as he had been a mandarin's servant, this Government would head the list of subscribers. His Worship, on ascertaining this, very properly sent him about his business.

A band of female burglars, six in number, has been arrested in New York. Their depredations were of a daring character.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

25th September.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CALLING OUT.

A hawker of salt fish, Loo Afoo, was fined $1, for crying out his goods in Gage street.

TRESPASSING.

A Chinese, Chun Achung was charged by Mr. W. Dassahon, in Gage street, with being on his premises for, it was supposed, unlawful purposes. Fined $1, and ordered to find security in $25 for one month more.

CHARGE OF STEALING.

Chinese constable No. 418, named Fong Achuing, and a married woman, named Chan Apak, were charged with robbing a woman named Lai Atsat, at Yow-mah-tee, to the value of $55.

Complainant said on the night of the 22nd instant her boat was at Yow-mah-tee. In it were her sister and daughter. She was compelled to leave the boat and take shelter on shore. In the boat was a box containing clothing and valuables. Next morning she could not find the boat, but she met her sister, who told her that the boat was found and that she had taken the box to a place of safety. She took her to the second defendant's house and there found the first defendant. In his presence the second defendant was asked by her sister where the box was. The second defendant pitched out an empty box. She asked the second defendant where the contents were, and she said that there was only a few and threw out three pieces. She told the second defendant that there was plenty more, and she then pitched out in the presence of the first defendant a few more pieces. She told the defendants there were six more pieces of clothing, three gold finger rings value $13, two gold hair pins valued $11, one $25 note, three silver hair pins, $1 dollar silver, and three silver earrings. There was also one jade stone bangle missing. The things found were one velvet jacket, 16 pieces of clothing of other descriptions, and a bed quilt.

Lai Akew, a boatwoman, said her boat got smashed. Whilst in search of her boat she found her sister's, and in it a box. This box she took to the second defendant, who she knew was an acquaintance of the first defendant. She took it there for safety. The next morning she went and saw the male defendant there, and she saw him take out the velvet jacket from the box, and place on one side.

Inspector Burns said it was impossible for the witnesses to say that they saw the velvet jacket in the house before 11 o'clock, as it was in the station up to that time, having been picked up by a constable on the beach at daylight. Two Chinese constables were on the report for allowing the jacket to go out of the station without reporting it. He thought this box did not belong to either party, that it was a question of dividing the spoil, they having picked up the box on the beach.

The husband of last witness said he was also in the house, being very bad from having been nearly drowned. The box was placed in Apak's room, and the first defendant must have broken open the box, as he saw him take out some clothing. He did tell the Inspector that he saw him break the box open.

The case was then remanded till to-morrow (this day.)

FALSE CHARGE.

Two Chinese, named Chan Apang and Chung Acheung, were fined $10 each, or one month's hard labour, for giving false evidence against three Chinese, with whom they had been fighting, about a gambling debt at West Point.

THE BRANDY ROBBERY IN THE TYPHOON.

Wong Ating was charged with the unlawful possession of two cases of brandy, the property of Messrs. McEwen, Frickel & Co., and also charged, with fifteen other coolies residing in the same house, in Gilman Street, with suspicion of entering their premises and stealing 50 cases of brandy, valued at $500, during the night of the typhoon (the 22nd). The first and seventh of the fifteen men were called on to find security in $20 each to be forthcoming for one month, and the others were discharged. The defendant in possession of the two cases of brandy, said they were floating about. He was fined 20s, or three weeks' hard labour.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(*Continued from the 1st Page.*

The British steamship *Yotung* reports put back disabled. Left Hongkong for Swatow at 10 a.m. on the 21st instant, barometer 29.86, simphoid 29.30. At noon off the Ladd Nine-pin had strong N.E. breeze, and passing clouds, barometer 29.90 simphoid 29.74, and rising steadily. On the 22nd at 10.20 a.m., rounded Breaker Point, with strong winds from the W.N.W., and high sea from the S.E., barometer 29.86 simphoid 29.70. At 1 p.m. the Cape of Good Hope bore N.E. distant 12 miles, wind increasing very fast, and the sea rising so much as to drive the vessel on to her shore. Bore away to the S.S.W. to get an offing as the glasses commenced to fall rapidly. At 4 p.m., every appearance of a typhoon, barometer 29.20 simphoid 29.05. Secured all the skylights with sails battening them down, and secured everything else to the best advantage. At 6 p.m. the wind was at hurricane violence, and a very confused sea was running. At 6.30 a furious hurricane and a tremendous sea. The vessel broached to and became quite unmanageable, wind and sea increasing every minute, barometer 29.10 simphoid 28.05. Set reefed fore staysail but it blew away instantly. Cut away the mainmast which eased the vessel greatly, but the wreck got foul of the propeller, although the engines were stopped. When an attempt to go ahead was made it was found that the propeller would not move. At 7.30 a very heavy sea struck the ship smashing up the boats and doing other damage. At 9 p.m. barometer 28.95; simphoid 28.85, furious hurricane with heavy squalls and rain, sea rising like mountains all round the ship which behaved to it very well. At 11 p.m. the glasses began to rise but the typhoon increased, and all attempts to set sail foiled by its being blown immediately away. From 12 to 2 a.m on the 23rd the typhoon was at its height and shifted gradually to the E.S.E. with fearfully hard squalls, seas driving clean over the vessel, barometer 29.20, simphoid 29.05. At 3 a.m. the typhoon decreased very fast and the glasses were rising. At 6 a.m. sighted Pedra Branca, which bore S.E. distant 4 miles. The gale becoming more moderate set a fore staysail to steady the ship; passed a great quantity of junk wreckage at 8 a.m., bent and set foresail and ran for typhoon harbour, where the vessel came to an anchor at 3 p.m. Had then moderate breeze and cloudy, barometer 29.80 simphoid 29.65. At 2 p.m. on the 24th, got the propeller clear and at 3 p.m., started for Hongkong. Had from thence moderate breeze and a cross sea, arrived at 10 p.m. on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 25TH, EVENING.

Patna, $575 cash, and $585, for high numbers 24,000 to over 29,000, little doing; Benares, $555 to $557½, cash, little doing; Malwa, $595 to $600 quoted.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/1
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—7 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$60 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,050 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 85 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$530 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133½ per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—6 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 91 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CUSTOMS' BLOCKADE.

Whatever may be the immediate effect of the public meeting which took place recently with reference to the blockade of the Colony by the Customs' cruisers, there can be no doubt that its ultimate results must prove advantageous. Affairs have gone to such lengths now that it is absolutely necessary that some steps be taken either in one direction or the other, if we wish to preserve the trade of the port. If the Chinese are wrong in point of international law and usage in the course which they are adopting, their action should be put down; if they are right, we should adopt some steps for ensuring that the collection of duties in the Colony be made in a reasonable manner, such as will not harass the trade and drive the junks away from the port. The above is the clear issue which has to be decided by the Home Government, and they cannot flinch from the duty which devolves upon them, after they receive the report of the public meeting.

It is impossible to deny that the subject is of a very difficult character, one concerning which a certain amount of hesitation is justifiable on the part of our authorities, and upon which public writers are called upon to speak with much care, and not without some hesitation. That the action of the revenue cruisers is unprecedented; that it is a monstrous stretch of such right as the Chinese may possess; that it is full of the grossest irregularities; that it is grievously oppressive to the trade of the Colony, and is probably designed to harass the junkmen and to prevent their coming to this port, cannot for a moment be denied, and was amply proved by the statements of the various speakers at the meeting. Mr. WHITTALL, the only gentleman who did not take this view, spoke under a complete misapprehension as to the state of the junk trade. He imagined that it had been upon the increase, whereas the last report of the Harbour Master stated that it was much diminished, and attributed the falling off to the blockade around the port. But, on the other hand, it is impossible to overlook the fact to which Mr. WHITTALL directed attention, that a nation possesses a right to take steps for the protection of their revenue, and at the present day it has become an established principle to treat China as on an equality in all matters of international law and courtesy. It would take too long to enter at present into the various reasons which may be justly urged against the adoption of this principle, most prominent among which is the obvious considerations that reciprocity is the essence of international relations, and that if we hold China entitled to claim international rights we must also hold her to be bound by international obligations—in other words, if we recognise her rights we are entitled to demand that she exercise them reasonably. But although such grounds are obvious, it is almost certain that they will not be considered in the matter by the Home Authorities, who are alive to the importance of the political complications which might arise by treating China otherwise than as on an equality, the effect of which would be to relieve her from the obligation to treat us in the same way, albeit she but little acts up to her duty in this respect.

It may be expected, therefore, that the view of the subject at Home will lean towards a careful recognition of the international rights of China as a nation entitled to be treated as on an equality—and upon that basis it is likely that the Law Officers of the Crown will report that she has the right to take any measures which she may deem necessary for the protection of her revenue in her own waters. Of the abstract truth of this proposition there can be no doubt, but there may be means found of justifiably meeting the question, in some such way as the old Roman Proctors met the difficulties which arose when they had to apply the Roman Common law to the nations who had been conquered. A species of equity may be justifiably resorted to in regard to international as well as in regard to municipal law, and in fact international obligations are peculiarly of that character which justly admits of a broad application of principles, especially in cases where it is found, as is undeniably the case in regard to this matter, that a privilege accorded upon the supposition that it will be exercised reasonably and for the *bona fide* intention of attaining a legitimate end is being made use of as a means of invading the independence of a friendly neighbour and of harassing and oppressing the trade of a particular port. That the Chinese are abusing their right in this manner there can be no manner of doubt; and if an indication of their intentions is required it is to be found in the manner in which they have already put an end to a great portion of the trade of the neighbouring Colony of Macao. Mr. H. O. BROWN, Commissioner of Customs at Canton, in the reports recently issued, thus speaks of what was the intention of the Chinese Authorities at Canton with reference to that port. "Being," he says, "a self constituted free port in Chinese territory it is a great centre for several branches of illegal trading, as far as it affects the Imperial Customs revenue and taxes. The Customs' cordon around Macao having been lately completed, and non-payment of duties and dues on goods having been thereby reduced to a minimum, it is to be foreseen that Macao this year will lose the greater part of its trade, especially in tea." Mr. H. O. BROWN, the Commissioner who penned the above, may certainly be congratulated on his frankness. The particular position of Macao as a settlement has little to do with the point at which his admission is interesting, namely, the intent with which these cordons are established by the Chinese and their known effect. The cordon round Macao was clearly established with the direct design of destroying the trade, and this result is very complacently predicted by a Commissioner in the Chinese Service. The ground for doing this is said to be that the trade is illegal, as far as the Imperial Chinese revenue is concerned—the precise allegation made repeatedly against that of Hongkong, and the only ground upon which the Chinese pretend to justify their otherwise outrageous action in establishing a cordon round this Colony. According to this admission, therefore, we are fully justified in concluding that the direct object of the action of the revenue cruisers is to destroy our trade, and force the junks to Canton, where they can be compelled to pay duties.

With evidence of this conclusive character of the extreme irregularity of the whole proceedings, it seems impossible to admit the full international rights of China as a nation dealt with on an equality without, at the same time, gravely calling into question the manner in which she exercises them in connection with the particular case under consideration. A very important point in regard to this is whether the so-called duties which she claims are a portion of the regular revenue of China, or whether they are of an irregular character, and specially designed as imports on the trade of this Colony. There is no doubt a nation is justified in taking such steps as it may consider necessary for the protection of its revenue in its own waters—but it is one thing to take steps to protect a revenue already existing, and another to take steps to create one by waylaying the vessels coming from a neighbouring place—and not only doing this, but actually going so far as to set up taxing offices in the Colony itself, partly with that object, and partly with the object of so harassing the trade as to force us at last to allow the collection of duties in the Colony in a more regular way, or to see the native trade completely destroyed. It is to this point that the attention of the Home Government should be most carefully directed, as it is here that an answer is really to be found to all that can be urged in favour of allowing the Chinese to continue in the oppressive course of action which they have adopted. There is no blinking the result to which the present state of things must lead—and it is high time the question be fairly faced. If, notwithstanding all the above considerations, we are called upon to recognise the international right of China to protect her revenue as we recognise such rights in nations who would never resort to such an underhanded and audacious attack upon the trade of a friendly Power as it is clear the Chinese are making, nothing will remain but to make the best terms we can for the regular collection of the revenue they claim. But, if on the other hand, it be held that China cannot be justified in the course she is adopting, the Home Government should at once set its face firmly against the blockade and insist upon its being put down by the Canton officials, or, failing that, take steps to put it down itself.

TERRIFIC TYPHOON IN HONGKONG.

IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

It is our painful duty to record by the present mail one of the most appalling disasters that has ever happened in this Colony. A typhoon of unprecedented violence raged in this neighbourhood on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning last. The weather during the day had been threatening, the barometer having fallen very considerably during the forenoon, and still remaining low in the evening. About six o'clock the wind began to threaten, and shortly after 8 o'clock was blowing a strong gale. This increased rapidly and in the course of an hour it was evident that a typhoon of a severe character was to be apprehended, and this proved too soon to be the case. The Barometer kept rapidly falling, and the wind increased frightfully in violence, raging and howling at first, and after a time sounding like one continued peal of musketry, broken at intervals by artillery, as sudden and more violent gusts swept through the harbour and over the land. At times even above the fierce howling of the wind could be heard the pitiful cries of thousands vainly battling with the storm. Not a single ship in port escaped undamaged, and the casualties and loss of life—the latter estimated at over 2,000 souls—have exceeded anything which has ever before been upon record. The city after the occurrence presented the appearance of a town which had been besieged. In all directions were roofless and shattered houses, crumbling walls, naked poles and rafters standing out gloomily against the leaden sky. The roads were strewn right and left with *debris*, wreck of boats, and trees—some of gigantic size—torn up by the roots. The telegraph on the Island and the Marine telegraph between Hongkong and Saigon was interrupted; the gas-pipes were torn up; dead bodies in all directions washed ashore; the flag staff at the Peak was seen leaning at an angle, a sad signal to ships miles away of the ravages to which the Colony has been subjected. The tide was exceptionally high, which materially increased the amount of the damage inflicted, and to the Eastward a great deal of injury both to life and property was caused by the height of the water, which on the plane at East Point was on an average about four feet high. To add to the disasters, a fire occurred in a house on the Praya near the Canton wharf, but fortunately was soon got under, but is a noticeable and somewhat ominous incident, in connection with the news as to incendiaries from Macao, as it is to be feared that there are desperate characters here ready to avail themselves of any such disaster as a typhoon for the purpose of plunder. So strong was the wind that the flames of the fire were blown out in some instances like the light of a candle. A very curious circumstance is mentioned on good authority, namely, that a large number of clocks in the Colony stopped at the same hour. Our informant has heard of five, and suggests the hypothesis of a slight shock of an earthquake having occurred while the typhoon was raging. Certainly the oscillation in many of the houses would favour such a supposition.

To convey an adequate idea in general words of the awful effects which this unprecedented gale has produced is impossible. At the present moment all business is suspended and an oppressive silence reigns over the Colony, broken only by the clocking of the hammers of those repairing the houses and other ruins; at Aberdeen, near the Docks, lies high and dry on the land, the magnificent steamer *Alaska* belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, and the dead bodies of the victims are being drifted ashore in all directions.

THE BAROMETER.

The reading of the barometer were as follows:—

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Readings of Barometer reduced to sea level.

22nd—7.45 P.M.	29.63	23rd.—2.00 A.M.	28.88
9.15 "	29.57	3.00 "	29.04
10.15 "	29.45	3.35 "	29.22
10.30 "	29.40	4.10 "	29.32
12.30 "	29.12	5.00 "	29.49
23rd.—1.00 A.M.	28.95	5.40 "	29.58
1.12 "	29.00	8.15 "	29.80
1.30 "	28.95	9.00 "	29.84

AT MESSRS. ONG, FALCONER & CO.'S.

Mercurial.		*Aneroid.*	
22nd 9 A.M.	29.852	22nd 9 P.M.	29.500
1 P.M.	29.770	10 "	29.408
5 "	29.704	11 "	29.325
7 "	29.634	12 "	29.100
8 "	29.602	23rd 1 A.M.	28.897
10 "	29.500	2 "	21.760
11 "	29.345	2.15 "	28.727
12 "	29.200	2.30 "	28.785
23rd 1 A.M.	28.950	3 "	28.990
2 "	28.870	3.30 "	29.184
2.15 "	28.752	4 "	29.320
2.30 "	28.810	.....	.....
3 "	29.235	.....	.....
3.30 "	29.286	.....	.....
4 "	29.315	.....	.....

As may be judged from the above readings, the storm steadily increased up to 2.15 a.m. when the barometer was at the lowest, but it raged with great severity till fully half-past three o'clock, when it began perceptibly to abate, and subsided between 5 and 6 a.m.

The Chinese had, as usual, during the Tuesday anticipated the danger, and the sampans and junks cleared out in large numbers to seek shelter. Some doubts were however felt among foreigners as to whether there would be more than a gale, though the preponderating opinion on Tuesday evening was that a typhoon was to be anticipated. In fact the indications were strongly in that direction and the doubts probably only arose in consequence of there having already been several false warnings of typhoons this year.

THE PRAYA AND SHIPPING.

An eye witness of the terrible occurrence sends us the following description of the scene on the Praya:—

"I had been out dining with a friend and started to return home at a little after eleven. It was then blowing very hard, but neither I nor any of my companions had an idea of the severity to which the gale was destined to reach. I accordingly went with a companion to the Praya to see the sight, and certainly never witnessed anything so striking in my life. Although I have seen many typhoons during a stay of over fourteen years in Hongkong, I do not know of any which has caused so much injury to the Colony and so much loss of life. By the time we had arrived at the Praya the wind had freshened rapidly, and the typhoon was raging with full vigour. The sea was breaking over the Praya with terrific force, while the roar of the wind was deafening. The waves broke bright with phosphorescent light and presented a striking and awful sight. The lights on shore flickered through the darkness and seemed only to render it the more intense. Gradually the swell increased and the waves rushed first half across the Praya and afterwards quite across it, and before I had reached Pustan's wharf, towards which I was going westwards, they were more than across the Praya, and I had to push my way knee deep in water. Clinging to such projections from the houses as were within my reach I endeavoured to continue on my course, but soon found that it was too dangerous to persevere as the waves were coming in with such force that there was every chance of being washed away, while tiles and bricks were falling in all directions from the shaken houses. It was about 1 o'clock when I was thus forced to beat a retreat, and I may mention that up to that time none of the sad casualties which have been recorded had occurred; and as the gale began to moderate by 3 o'clock, it is evident that the havoc must have been the work of little more than two hours."

The scene presented on the Praya from West to Easton Wednesday morning, was melancholy in the extreme. Coming on to the Praya at Peddar's wharf, or what was Peddar's wharf, for it is now almost a wreck, and proceeding Westward to Douglas wharf, of which only a few piles remain, we first come across the wreck of two vessels, one the Spanish steamer *Albay*, which arrived only on Tuesday from Manila with a number of passengers on board, and the other the Spanish steamer *Leonor*, which was to sail on Tuesday, and had also a large number of passengers on board. At high tide only the mast of the unfortunate vessels could be seen, but later in the day their decks were above water and presented a melancholy spectacle, as attempts were made to get at the unlucky inmates and at the papers, baggage, &c. It was stated that in the *Albay* some 90 passengers were lost, but this it is hoped is more than the actual number, but the fact cannot be ascertained, as she had not as yet handed in her papers. Out of 47 who were on board the *Leonor*, 36 were saved by Mr. Taufer, of the Engine House. It appears that this gentleman most gallantly went off at the risk of his life in a small boat and brought back small hatches of passengers each journey to land. A number of the crew, we are glad to say, saved themselves by swimming ashore. It appears that the immediate cause of the disaster to these two vessels was their having drifted ashore and collided when close upon the Praya. This took place between one and two o'clock. A little to the East of these two vessels was the ship *Lissie H.*, which was more fortunate than the steamers. She had drifted exactly on the wharf, against which she lay. She did not sustain much damage beyond losing her masts and making some water. From the Bank wharf up to the Oriental Bank there was a vast amount of timber which had been washed up by the sea, and all along the Praya were huge blocks of *debris*, the massiveness of which testified to the violence of the gale. Close to Bank wharf lay a mass consisting of five of the ponderous granite blocks of which the Praya is composed, linked together by iron couplings, which had been thrown bodily considerably more than half way across the road. Farther on was a large mass of piles which had formed part of one of the wharves, and which was also thrown more than half way across the Praya. All the shops and stores, not only along the Praya, but a long way up the abutting streets, were flooded to the depth of several feet—the water being actually three feet high in Messrs. Frickel & Co's. store. From this some idea may be formed of the loss of property which has been sustained. The Office of the M. M. Company was still flooded on Wednesday morning. A few piles only remain to show where the Canton wharf stood. The British barque *Mindanao* was driven up against it with terrific force and went right through. She then struck the Pacific Mail wharf and sank. It is not known how many were on board of her when she went down. Between the Canton wharf and the Harbour Master's office four houses have been completely blown down. The P. & O. office was not very heavily damaged, but the iron railings in front of it were bent and displaced in several directions. The godowns of the Pacific Mail Company have sustained considerable damage. The front of them was entirely blown in and the cargo lay exposed to view. Large parts of the Pacific wharf were carried away and washed ashore three hundred yards distant. From the Pacific wharf to the Borneo Company's premises, some ten houses were knocked down. The ship *Lizzie & Rosa* lies off the Pig Lan well filled with water, having struck, and injured her bottom. Outside of her, and bottom upwards, lay the Borneo Company's barque *Courier*. In front of the same company's offices also lies their vessel the *Imogen*, a total wreck, but we hear that the crew were saved. Farther on lay the *Morning Light*, a complete wreck, with all her masts gone, and beyond her were several other vessels dismasted and otherwise injured. In addition, we hear that the *Maury* and the *Aldebaran* were either badly damaged or had been wrecked. The steamer *Amoy* also got badly ashore; and a Siamese barque, name not known, sank. The M.M. steamer *Ava* has ridden the storm out admirably. Early on Wednesday morning she was observed steaming to her ordinary anchorage having apparently, during the height of the gale, been forced to the Westward. We hear the little tug *Early Bird*, belonging to Messrs. Hock & Co, is missing; and among the minor casualties we may mention one of the ferry boats; two Government steam launches sunk; the old Hospital ship ashore near the Naval Yard, and all the launches and boats belonging to that institution either ashore or broken up. At the extreme West Point were several junks ashore, laden with merchandise, and the morning after the storm Chinese were busily engaged diving for cargo. A large number of bodies were washed up during the day, and some heartrending scenes occurred where women and others recognised their friends and relations. The Praya wall from the Bath House to the extreme West is almost completely washed away, and presented a most desolate appearance. The body of the captain of the *Leonor* was unexpectedly discovered, some time after the foundering of that vessel, actually half way up the Alley between Messrs. Turner & Co.'s and Messrs. Carlowitz, and nearer to the Queen's Road than to the Praya.

The following is a list of vessels known as having been wrecked or injured, and of vessels seen, but whose names are not known:—

Sea Bird, British schooner, on the Commissariat wharf, but can be got off.

Flamer, H.M.G.B., on the Government Pier, since sold.

Alaska, P.M.S.S., on shore at Aberdeen.

Lissie H., American bark, went on Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, but already afloat.

Leonor, Spanish steamer, at Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, sunk.

Albay, Spanish steamer, at Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, sunk.

Mindanao, British bark, at the P.M.S.S. Co.'s wharf, sunk.

Courier, British bark, at West Point, capsized and sunk.

Imogen, British bark, at West Point, sunk.

Malvern, British bark, off Possession Point, sunk.

Macao, Peruvian ship, sunk and since broke up.

Teresa, Spanish bark, sunk.

Seaforth, Siamese bark, sunk.

Vessels unknown.—One, off Cheung Yue Point, seen to go down at 1 p.m., sunk; one, near North-east Point, off Lantao, waterlogged; one, in Sulphur Channel, with two masts gone; one, at South Point, off Chung Hue.

Low-tos, Siamese schooner, missing.

Dudu, Siamese barque, missing.

Amoy, Siamese brig, missing.

Early Bird, steam tug, missing.

Aldebaran, German barque, missing.

Lizzie and Rosa, British bark, high and dry, at West Point.

Blue Bell, British tug-steamer, at Belcher's Bay, high and dry.

A bark not known, on Green Island, has been got off since.

A bark not known, off N.E. Point, Lantao, at anchor.

Theresa, Ame. bark, off N.E. Point, at anchor.

Morning Light, British ship, cut away mast.

Pawtuxet, American steamer, dismasted.

Ardent, British bark, dismasted and stem knocked in.

Charlotte Andrews, British bark, dismasted and stem knocked in.

Courier, British bark, dismasted and stem knocked in.

Belle Sauvage, German ship, drifted down to Green Island from Kowloon.

The German bark *A. E. Vidal* is lying in the Capsingmoon Pass, with the masts cut away, but ship all right, and all hands well.

The German bark *Everhard* is lying high and dry on Lantao, all h

GREEN ISLAND.

The bark *Teresa* collided with the *Morning Light*, and the former is now lying sunk near to Green Island, and the latter vessel is lying near the same spot. It is reported that all, except two men on board the *Teresa* were lost, and if this is correct, the casualty is a very sad one, as the Captain, his wife and all on board would appear to have had no chance of escape. The *Belle Sauvage* is stated to have been last seen in this neighbourhood. A vessel, name not yet known however, was observed there broken up, but she is supposed to be another ship.

STONE CUTTER'S ISLAND.

This spot, one of the customary places of refuge for small craft, was crowded with junks and sampans of all descriptions at an early hour on Tuesday. Many of them however were, notwithstanding this precaution, unable to weather out the gale and were dashed ashore by the waves, where numbers of them lay high and dry bottom upwards. The loss of life among the Chinese must, it is feared, have been very great. The gaol has been partly unroofed. The lighter No. 6, belonging to the P. & O. Co., drove down on the island, beyond Green Island, and the captain is the only one saved. His wife and four children perished in sight of him, and the craft broke up.

KOWLOONG.

The gale was felt very severely here, and the damage done to the junks which went over for refuge is also very large—many of them having been forced a great distance on shore. The whole place presents the appearance of being levelled, and dead bodies are found hundreds of yards from the shore. Three foreign vessels are also reported ashore.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The British bark *Malvern* was run into by the *Falcon*, off Possession Point; and sank, the captain and wife and all hands are supposed to be lost. The captain of the *Maury* was lost when the vessel went down. The American ship *Comet* from Manila lost all her masts. The whole of Thursday bodies were being picked up and washed on shore, and up to late in the afternoon about 112 had been recovered. It is stated that the lowest state of the barometer at the Peak on Wednesday morning was 27.10.

One remarkable feature about the total wreck of the Siamese bark *Dudu*, is that one of the crew alive is a seaman in gaol, who was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for attempting to stab the mate. We learn that three others have escaped from this vessel. The Spanish steamer *Formosa* put back on Thursday. The Captain of the Siamese bark *Seaforth*, is the only one of that vessel who is saved. It appears that he got on to a plank and was drifted down to Belcher's Bay, but he states that he does not know what became of his vessel from which he was washed, or the crew. One man belonging to the steamship *Leanor*, owes his life to being away at Macao, and the purser by being on shore here and unable to get on board. The second and third engineers of the *Leonor* desire to express in high terms their obligation to the Messrs. Tauer (brothers), of the fire engine house, who so gallantly assisted in the rescue of themselves and fellow sufferers from their perilous position. The above two officers were in the rigging from three to four hours, and were the last to leave. All the crew and a number of passengers were taken to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where they were most kindly treated. We learn that the chief mate, who was reported drowned, was saved, but the Captain and Chief Engineer were lost. All the rest of the crew escaped. Up to the present it has been impossible to recover any of the property on board.

Thieves during the height of the typhoon took advantage of the state of things and robbed Messrs. McEwen, Frickel & Co., to the amount of $500, and we are told that armed burglars made several attempts to enter houses in other parts of the town.

Two large cargo boats are lying near the Sugar house gate, in Mint street, and two more near where the chimney fell. The whole of the East Praya wall is lined with wrecks of junks, and small craft. The Bridge on the Praya beyond Mr. Stanford's wood yard has been completely blown away.

A vessel, which was on MacDonald's slip for repairs, escaped marvellously, the supports all holding firmly and the ship being uninjured after the calamity.

The British gunboat *Kestrel*, was forced aground and went right into the Boat-house, which is almost in ruins, most of the boats are broken up. The walls are all down, with the exception of a portion of that looking on the Praya, and part of the wall facing the Barracks.

The M. M. steamer *Tamais* got through the gale admirably. She did not move from her anchorage, although the M. M. steamer *Ava*, which was close to her, drifted some distance.

Mr. Spratt's launch, which was lost, has since been found near Causeway Bay.

A great deal of damage to houses, in addition to what was reported on Thursday, has taken place. The house known as Ball's Court, occupied by the Surveyor-General, was almost completely blown down, and how it has held together at all is a wonder.

From Stanley, the accounts which are brought in are most disastrous. A large number of junks were lost, and great injury done to houses, many of which have fallen.

The Government School houses at Aberdeen, Stanley, and near Mr. Maginac's Garden at Wanghi have been seriously injured in the roofs and in some portions of the walls.

The houses on the Robinson Road, occupied by the Hon. Mr. Alexander and Hon. Mr. Bramston respectively have sustained great injury, the roof in some places having entirely gone.

The above are all the facts which we have been able to ascertain up to the departure of the Mail, but unfortunately they cannot be considered by any means to embrace all the disasters, which it will take time fully to discover. The more the effects of the typhoon become known the more disastrous does it appear, and it indeed seems impossible to exaggerate its terrible effects.

MACAO.

The Macao steamer *Poyang*, which arrived on Thursday afternoon, brought very bad news of the disasters there. The typhoon and fires together have almost levelled the entire City. The whole of the houses along the Praya Grande are in ruins, and houses in all directions fell from the force of the terrific gale. To add to the horror of this, fires broke out in various places, and the church of St. Antonio, and many fine buildings were burned to the ground. Many hundreds of lives were lost by the down fall of houses, and by the fires. The appearance of the Colony from the water was awfully grand. The *Poyang* sustained considerable damage, all the after hurricane deck and houses being blown away. One strange feature on board was a boat forward, which was taken up into the air high above the masts and came down aft with a terrible crash. The barometer at 8 a.m. on the 23rd was 28.00. A feature in the barometer not noticed before by those on board, was that at the height of the squalls, the needle was observed to move round quickly and as the squalls lulled, as quickly go back again. The *Poyang* warped off to the stream and rode at the full length of her cables with some difficulty. A large junk broke adrift and came down on the steamer *White Cloud*, causing her to drift out into the stream where she capsized, and went on shore bottom upwards. All on board were, however, saved by getting on to her bottom. The junk broke up, and its crew were all lost. The Portuguese bark *Concordia*, was driven on shore high and dry, and the two Portuguese gunboats *Camoes* and *Principe don Carlos*, have gone right upon shore, and there is no hope of either of them being of any further use.

Our own correspondent at Macao writes:—A typhoon of a most terrific character occurred here early on Wednesday morning. Its arrival was anticipated the day before, as the barometer kept falling until about two o'clock the following morning, when the typhoon broke out with all its violence. The gale blew first from the N.E., then changed to the East and finally veered round to South East. The tide was high at the time, and the waves broke on shore in awful violence sweeping everything before them. When the tempest was at its height, fires broke out in no less than six different places. These were maliciously raised by a band of pirates to allow of them carrying off their spoil. The Church of St. Antonio and a large number of houses in its neighbourhood have been completely burned down. Many people have lost everything they possessed, and been rendered homeless. The whole of the Praya Grande has been swept away. The fine row of houses all along it has been almost completely blown down, and property everywhere has been destroyed. In fact Macao is in ruins, and the misery thus entailed upon hundreds of the residents is fearful, while the loss of life is enormous.

SWATOW.

We learn that there has also been a most severe typhoon at Swatow and the sea ran so high as to flood the Custom House, which is three hundred yards inland, to such an extent as to damage the whole of the papers in the office. Serious injury has also been sustained in other directions.

HONGKONG.

A public meeting has been held to express opinion with reference to the blockade of Hongkong, by the Canton Customs Cruisers. A strong opinion has been expressed as to the detrimental effects which they work upon the trade of the Colony, and steps will be taken to have a report of the meeting forwarded to the Home Authorities.

Complaints have been made that a Sanitarium, which was erected at the Gap, and was understood, to be for use of the general community, has been used exclusively for the Government Officials. The subject was discussed somewhat sharply, and the Government, as they could not agree with the non-official members as to the regulations which should be framed, had advertised the building for sale by public auction. The question has, however, been set at rest for the time being by the typhoon, which has levelled the building.

Attention has been called by a case in the Police Court to the manner in which the pawnbrokers in the Colony are in the habit of receiving stolen goods, notwithstanding that great precautions are taken by the police to prevent their doing so. It seems difficult to remedy the evil, but it might be possible to bring some of the malefactors to justice, as in some cases the nature of the goods received must be quite sufficient in itself to indicate that they have been wrongfully come by.

A case came before the Registrar-General in which certain Chinese were discovered unlawfully detaining native girls for the purpose of shipping them to San Francisco for illicit purposes. The parties were ordered to find security for good conduct in $500 each for six months, which, it is to be hoped, will have a deterrent effect, as this practice, which is most difficult to detect, has long been going on in the Colony.

NINGPO.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Some uneasiness has been occasioned at Chinhai and Ningpo, by the discovery that placards had been posted on the walls, intimating that on the 1st of October there would be a rising against foreigners in that district. Crowds of people, it is said, assembled on Sunday in the localities where the placards were seen, listening to persons who read them aloud, and then verbally repeating the contents in distant neighbourhoods. Although such an occurrence might not be sufficient in itself to create actual alarm, or even to lead to the belief that a catastrophe would follow, it is yet disquieting enough, as showing how anti-foreign feeling is being stirred up by the seditious. Copies of the document in question, it is asserted, have been placed in official hands, but what steps, if any, have been taken regarding it, are as yet unknown.—It is reported from Chusan that many of the wealthier Chinese residents are removing to the mainland, fearing that the island may be one of the first places which will be visited by the Japanese in the event of hostilities.

The fact that placards were posted at Chinhai is confirmed, though the foreign officials at Ningpo have been unable as yet to secure copies. The enlivening practice of marking off a red-letter day for an attack on foreigners has recently been indulged in, but time being not yet up for the event, it has only been gossiped about in the tea-shops. No importance is attached to it. Some four or five thousand soldiers are quartered in the city, under their own native officers; they are in no way connected with Colonel Cooke's model little force.

A correspondent writing from Ningpo, on the 10th instant, says:—Rumours are afloat amongst us of an intended attack on Foreigners by Chinese and Foongwha men, and not a little uneasiness is felt. The position is not altogether a comfortable one to be placed in, with rumours such as are now abroad, and not a single foreign vessel in port after 4 p.m., the departed of the S. S. N. steamer withdrawing even the semblance of protection in the event of an outbreak. However ridiculous it may seem to the good folks in Shanghai, that the veterans of Ningpo should feel anxiety on account of rumours of a native outbreak, we will stand the ridicule if you will only send us a gunboat.

It is almost impossible to get reliable information from Chinamen, although self-interest points to their keeping us well-informed. The answer to all enquiry is, "we are told not to talk about it." This looks as if the native authorities themselves are slightly apprehensive. We know there is great uneasiness amongst Chinamen, disturbances amongst the hill people and a strong probability of a rising, if war with Japan is declared. A Church dignitary was surprised last Sunday by the absence of nearly all his flock. The reply to his enquiry as to the reason, was, "You had better not go to church, in fact mix as little as possible with foreigners just at present." We see a great many Chinese soldiers moving round, more especially late at nights, which is quite an unusual occurrence. No doubt they are on the alert for keeping the peace, but we do not trust them too much.

Another placard on the East Gate this morning; getting nearer and nearer; I really begin to believe there is something in it.

No further manifestations of the anti-foreign spirit have been made. The general opinion among Chinese and Foreigners is that the placards posted on the walls of Chinghai and at the East Gate here, were put up by the roughs, who are always ready for a general plunder. That the respectable Chinese anticipate trouble from such a source, more especially in case of war, is evidenced by the fact that native interest has been very high, and that people are becoming distrustful. Yesterday, interest was $1 per $1,000 per diem; to-day it is lower, but feverish, and the country people are withdrawing their deposits,—a course they adopted some years ago when the rebels made their appearance. They bury their sycee, remove to quieter places, and come back to dig up their property when the troubles are over.—*Daily News.*

September 15th, 1874.

The reports from Ningpo are reassuring as regards the position of foreigners there, although they do not render the visit of a gunboat to the port less desirable. They show that considerable uneasiness prevails among the native population, particularly in the country along the coast. It is likely that this arises more from ignorance of the causes which have led to the movement of the causes which have led to the movement of troops, and to the excitement attendant on that movement, than from any clear knowledge of the probability of a local disturbance. Peaceable, respectable, well-to-do Chinese have an unpleasant consciousness that the volcano of sedition is never extinct in their midst, and that it may become active anywhere and at any moment, most of all when the responsibilities of the officials are increased and complicated by an external matter like the Chino-Japan difficulty. Yet of that question even they must have a very imperfect knowledge; they can only infer from the levying and localising of troops, the repairing of forts, and other preparations, that trouble is coming, but at what time or in what form exactly, or indeed for what reason, the disjointed and distorted rumours current amongst them enable them to form a very imperfect idea. They anticipate trouble, and though they ought to trust their paternal rulers, they do not, having had experience of how easily the balance of authority is lost and disorder weighs down the scale. A native correspondent of the *Shunpao* points out how dangerous and unsatisfactory is the state of ignorance in which the people are left, and suggests the issue of soothing and explanatory proclamations by the mandarins. Our correspondent states that the people are exhibiting an anxiety to realise and get their property put in hard sycee, and we hear that in the Shanghai market yesterday there was a demand for gold, to be sent to Ningpo, for the same reason.—*N. C. Daily News.*

SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* has the following:—The extreme penalty of the law (?) was summarily dealt out to an unfortunate Chinaman the other day. The exact circumstances we have not been able to learn, but the man is reported to have belonged to the Chinese camp on the Sikaway road, and to have been guilty of some acts of theft. He was sentenced to receive a bamboozing, but having become cheeky to the mandarin, had the sentence altered in consequence to the cutting off of an ear. Upon this he declared they might cut off his head while they were about it. He was accommodated, and the dissevered head adorned a pole in the vicinity of Overweg's bungalow on Sunday morning.

The *Shenting* has arrived in port from Tientsin, bringing with her 54 griffins, sent down on sale, in anticipation of the ensuing autumn races. This is, we learn, the largest consignment ever brought by any steamer at one time.

Apropos of our recent remarks upon the unusually large cotton crop, we notice that Messrs. W. Birt & Co.'s Circular of 3rd inst. shows a considerable increase in the export to Europe. The total for the season '73-74, ending 30th June last, was 4,289 piculs, while for July and August alone of this year it has been 1,794.62 piculs, against 99.15 for the same months last year.

The *Daily News* of the 14th instant notes that a general parade of Volunteers had been called, and congratulates the community on this movement in these troublous times. Mr. E. A. Mowat, Law Secretary, had returned from Chefoo. General satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which Mr. A. Myburgh performed the duties of this office, which were temporarily delegated to him.

The *Courier* says with reference to the case heard on the 20th July last before the German Consul Court, Poo-tai Hong v. Siemssen & Co., which was commenced on the 25th of August,—in which certain goods for which the plaintiffs held Bills of Lading were not delivered, the Agents of the steamer in which they came to Shanghai having received an parte information stating that they had been fraudulently obtained,—we are gratified to hear that although the judgment of the Consular Court, in a condition of German law which seems to outsiders singular, was for the defendants, yet Messrs. Siemssen & Co. in view of the facts, willingly consented to refer the matter to further arbitration. In pursuance of this arrangement, evidence was taken on the points at issue, at Hongkong; and the result has been that Messrs. Siemssen & Co. have, under the circumstances, consented to deliver up the goods in dispute and to pay the former plaintiffs' reasonable expenses arising from their detention. We can only express a hope that the course followed in the present instance may become a precedent in similar cases in future.

TIENTSIN.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The Japanese Embassy still remain here, and the duration of their stay will probably depend on contingencies. I hear that they have despatched a courier to the capital, and that his return is expected before any further movement will be made.

The common talk amongst the Chinese, high and low, is entirely touching the Japanese action in Formosa. It is evident to every one that they consider the position taken up by Japan as a gross insult, and that they would gladly see the honor of China vindicated by force. Everywhere we hear of all kinds of preparations being made to drive the Japanese out of Formosa. At present, however, it is like the whale fighting the sword fish. The Japanese are, undoubtedly, masters of the position at this moment; and the Chinese are now paying the penalty for their ignorance and conceit in fancying that the few and inefficient foreign appliances they have acquired were at the present day sufficient for measures of offence or defence against the least powerful of foreign nations. We now see that all the wretched wooden men-of-war, built at Shanghai and Foochow, can be completely overawed by a couple of Japanese ironclads, so that China is at the mercy of Japan. Till lately, to listen to the talk of the mandarins, one would have thought they were able to fight a European nation like France. China is the whale and Japan the sword fish, and their respective positions are likely to be maintained until the Chinese Government at Peking determines that its military and naval mandarins shall be instructed in the art of war in the same way as the military and naval officers of European Powers. The whole military and naval system of China requires to be organized on the European model, ere she will be able to compete against even the small country of Japan. I am decidedly of opinion that even such an apparently trivial matter as dress is a condition of weakness. Until China abolishes the black satin boots, mandarin hats, and long dresses for her army and navy, and adopts European dress for these forces, she will compel her men to fight at a disadvantage. The mandarin dress makes the military and naval officers like men with the half of the body in sacks, unable to make use of their limbs. The Japanese naval officers and men are smart and sailor-like, and I believe their military are also uniformed in a neat and serviceable style, after the European pattern.

An occasional correspondent, writing from the North, says:—The Chinese do not seem to have been aware of any disaffection among the troops at Taku till it was all over. Even people living in "Pilot town," Taku, were not cognizant of any disturbance having taken place till the news arrived from Tientsin. I really think that anti-foreign feeling had little or nothing to do with the affair, and that if the spirit of discontent which is abroad is attributed to dislike of foreigners, it is only a stroke of policy on the part of the venial mandarins, who have been squeezing and victimizing the upcountry to cover their own shortcomings. The people in Tientsin, both native and foreign, live on the edge of a volcano, so to speak; for if the unfortunate animals of braves knew their own strength and power, they would not long stand the slavery of their "glorious lot." They work night and day, carrying material for the new works in progress at the Taku forts and Li Hung Chang's stronghold at Koku. The forts at Taku are tastefully decorated with heavy guns, placed in such positions that no naval officer acquainted with modern gunnery could desire a better amusement than popping them off, and sending guns and paraphernalia—well, let us say, into the mud beneath, as the said things are not human. The Chinese military authorities have been well advised by foreigners but doubtless native love of display has prevailed. The guns were all pointed seaward when the Japanese ironclad lay off the bar; and I am told by those who were on board the latter that her men were also at quarters all the time. It has been noticed that the Chinese exercise with their heavy guns, training them on passing steamers, just to get into the way of pointing them at the object. It is to be hoped they will not try torpedo practice in the same way, or leave any stray ones about when they do begin to play with them. Li's new Sedan progresses fast, and it is said that he has from 15,000 to 18,000 *men at work on its fortifications*. As far as mud goes, it will be a big affair; but I do not suppose the man who set up the cavaliers to hold the Krupp guns, &c., which are being placed in position, is capable of realising what the effect of a 18-inch shell would be on them.

September 3rd, 1874.

The Japanese Embassy left for Peking on the 6th instant, after a rather uneventful, but not uninteresting stay, of six days, in Tientsin. The protracted stay of the Ambassador at this place, encouraged the belief that negotiations would be entered into between his Excellency and Li Hung-chang. The latter has been represented as desiring an opportunity to discuss the vexed question with the Ambassador. So the interchanges and interviews which were expected to take place between them, were naturally awaited with the liveliest anticipations on the part of the outside public. The interested outside public were, however, doomed to disappointment. Nothing whatever, so far as I can learn, passed between them.

I doubt whether any single event, since the occupation of Tientsin by the allied army in 1860, has awakened such a profound and universal feeling amongst the officials of this Province, as the advent of the present Embassy from Japan.

The Ambassador was accompanied by Admiral Ito, General Le Gendre, and a large body of attendants. The party occupied 16 house-boats, and each boat displayed the national flag of Japan. The little fleet created quite a flutter of interest, as it filed slowly up the Peiho, brough the shipping and past the bridge of boats.

Whatever may be the result of the present mission, it will continue to attract an increasing public interest, until the final solution of the present difficulties is attained. Whether that issue shall be Peace or War, remains a sealed mystery.

September 8th, 1874.

The U. S. S. *Ashuelot* arrived here on the 9th instant, from Nagasaki, and is to remain at Tientsin during the winter. Popular feeling in Nagasaki is described as of a decidedly belligerent nature. The *Ashuelot* brings an American astronomical party to observe the transit of Venus in North-China.—Woo Tung-ling, the head executive of the Southern Chinese forces in Chihli, died on the 1st inst. He was much trusted by Li Hung Chang in regard to the management of the troops.

The common talk in regard to politics is all about the Formosa difficulty. The natives have long since come to the conclusion that China is more powerful than Japan, and that her forces will speedily drive the forces of the latter country out of Formosa. Conversation on the subject generally concludes with the exclamation: "Just see the fine-looking men the Chinese are, in comparison with those small Japanese who come to our country. We shall easily beat the Japanese on land." That the Japanese should possess a couple of active and effective ironclads is a disagreeable feature, and is contemplated with a less self-satisfied feeling.—*Daily News.*

September 12th, 1874.

CHEFOO.

(*Courier.*)

The only thing of interest going on here is the enquiry into the Fawcett case. I send you a few notes of the preliminary examination, which has resulted in the committal of the accused for trial on the charge of manslaughter. Bail has been accepted, I hear, and the trial is fixed for Monday, the 21st inst., so as to give time for Mr. Hansen to arrive here by the steamer expected on the 18th.—On the nights of the 8th and 9th inst., we were visited by alarming thunderstorms, accompanied by the most vivid lightning and a good deal of rain. To-day, again, we have had heavy peals of thunder, and a squall, but as it is daylight, the lightning is less brilliant.—The band of the Japanese ironclad *Bio-jio-kan*, numbering 32 members, all Japanese, delighted the visitors and residents at Chefoo by playing in the garden of the Beach Hotel on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. They played "Die Wacht am Rhein," the "Marseillaise," "God Save the Queen," quadrilles, and marches, and at the end of each piece a sound of enthusiastic applause was accorded them from the occupants of verandahs, summer houses, and gardens, which their performance well merited.

Sept. 10th, 1874.

SZECHUEN.

(*Daily News.*)

CHEN-TOO FOO, 18th Aug., 1874.

General Tso is still here; the Authorities have at last consented to give him Taels 580,000, (about half the sum he demanded), Tls. 150,000 cash down, and the balance, Tls. 430,000, by instalments, extending over 10 months. The poor soldiers, of course, have to serve for nothing till their money is paid them, or else lose all!

Kwan hien has been reported all quiet by the Officials, but people think that something serious is brewing amongst the Gold Diggers.

Romish Christians are being persecuted in many parts of this province, and 7 or 8 districts are forming for themselves a Militia for the purpose of driving the Christians away altogether, so the poor Christians appear to have anything but a cheerful career before them. The Missionaries say that the bands of Militia that are forming are nothing more nor less than secret societies, the enemies of the present dynasty, who are determined to overthrow it if possible, and having no other means of collecting arms, &c., have declared war against the Christians, knowing that they are the "eyesore" of Officials, who will readily wink at anything being got up against the Missionary cause. However it may be, everything looks gloomy.

The Lamas at *Bathang* have managed to drive away the Missionaries from the Station.

I hear that a lot of Silk has been brought back from Hankow, there being no sale for it, or rather prices are too low to suit the dealers, who have brought it back to weave it into Silk.

P.S. The people of *Pee-hsien*, (not far from *Kwan-hien*, the place of the last disturbance) have torn down the Yamuns, and Lockin Custom-house, and so maltreated the Cheh-hien that he has had to take refuge here. It appears he ought to have been dismissed twice before, but being a *protegé* of the acting Fan-tai, he was kept at this post, where his conduct has become insupportable, hence the riot.

The inmates of the local prisons have been *relieved* from the apprehension of being overcrowded, by the decapitation of about 20 of their number.

W. M.

YOKOHAMA.

We take the following from the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 5th inst:—

We learn that the Messageries Maritimes Company has resolved upon erecting a monument at Iruma in memory of those who lost their lives by the shipwreck of the *Nil* in the month of March last. Monsieur Verny, Director of the Yokoska Arsenal, has kindly undertaken to superintend its erection.

A letter has been sent to the *Nisshin Shinjishi* by an anonymous small yakunin of the Banchi Jimu Kiyoku, contradicting the statement respecting the government having paid $230,000 for the *New York*. He says the price paid was $250,000, which was the amount received by the P.M.S.S. Co.

A painful case of suicide took place on the morning of the 8th instant at the International Hotel. Mr. R. M. Bevell, formerly purser of the P. E. steamship *Oregonian*, was discovered by the attendant in his room, wounded and covered with blood and in an expiring state. Medical assistance was promptly obtained but the unfortunate gentleman soon breathed his last. On examining the body some thirty-seven wounds were discovered, inflicted apparently by a pocket-knife, and a bottle of morphia, half-emptied, and a loaded pistol which were found near him attested the determination to commit suicide. Mr. Bevell was, we believe, without employment, and it is supposed that this circumstance preyed upon his mind and impelled him to destroy himself. The finding of the jury at the inquest subsequently held was that the act was committed while the deceased was labouring under great temporary excitement.

We learn from Hakodate that one telegraphic cable between Awamori and the island of Yesso was laid on the 4th instant. The second, however, is broken, a mischance, attributed to improper surveys. The further proceedings of the party on the *Oersted* were prevented by bad weather which compelled the return of the vessel to port.

Much as we lament the present critical condition of affairs, and the probable troubles which are impending over this country, it is not to be supposed that Japan will be influenced in a matter of this nature by the views and interests of foreigners. Her Government has adopted a certain line of policy—against the prudence of which no one perhaps has more consistently or more strongly protested than ourselves—and we may rely upon it that that line of policy will be upheld. It may be, and doubtless will be, very bad for us all, and we are equally certain that it will put a tremendous strain not only on the finances but on the loyalty and cohesion of the country. But the history of the world sufficiently proves that such strains have at times to be borne, and that to bear them with courage and spirit is the best way to keep affairs together until the strain is relaxed. Protests are now of no service, and the past few months have shown only too clearly how little the opinions of foreigners avail when nations, classes or Governments are bent on pursuing certain lines of policy. Nevertheless we regard this possible, and only too probable, strife with the same feelings which we have always expressed on the subject. Apart from our abhorrence of war, we dread to see the intellectual movement of the country rolled backward and swallowed by another which may almost obliterate it. Making every allowance for its too superficial nature, we are profoundly convinced that it had the germs of real life in it, and for the truth of this opinion we appeal to all those who have watched its growth from Europe. We are too much disturbed here by the mistakes and perversities which confront us every day to be the best judges of the soundness of this movement. We have heard it so over-praised that, in our impatience, we denounce it as unreal and baseless. Very thoughtful judges at home, however, who balance impartially the good and bad sides and reports of it, take far more hopeful views of it than those who reside here, and we are not inclined to disregard the mature judgments of wise men. It is painful to think that this movement may be stopped, and should it be so, foreigners in this country will feel it bitterly. But regrets, hopes, and speculations are now in vain, and we must all bear with such patience as we may possess the next probable news from China.

With the view of adding to its forces the Government has resorted to a general conscription. Eldest sons and members of families whose ages are below 20 or more than 30 are exempted from its operation.

On the 20th and 21st of last month, Sagaken came in for a share of the typhoon which passed over the country at that time. A native paper states that six [illegible] and houses were destroyed, and nine[illegible] lives lost; the damage amongst the p[illegible]ons and castle was almost beyond belief.

The typhoon visited Mitsuma-ken the same days, blowing from the east, with heavy rain, and continued with unabated violence for 24 hours. The damage to property was considerable, but more from the waves than from the force of wind.

During the typhoon at Niigata on 21st ult. eleven persons were killed.—*Gazette.*

THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

(*From the "Daily Press" Correspondent.*)

TAKAO, 11th September, 1874.

We have been a whole month without any means of direct communication with Amoy; and for the present opportunity of sending our mails we are indebted to a British man-of-war.

During the latter part of last month Captain Cassell passed through Takao with a party of Japanese, on his way to Taiwanfoo, where he had some official business connected with the expedition. It is understood that he went there in the hope of meeting M. Giquel, who, however, happened not to be at Taiwanfoo. He therefore had to return to Langkiaou without effecting anything. The *Delta* has made periodical trips to Langkiaou and has brought a few more men, either soldiers or coolies, but not enough to make a noticeable addition to those already on the spot. The health of the troops there has been exceedingly good, and the number of deaths has been very small. There have been some cases of intermittent fever, but fewer than one would expect during an unusually wet summer in Formosa. Both the American gentlemen connected with the expedition have suffered severely.

The Customs cruiser *Ling Fung* has paid us a short visit, after which she departed for the Pescadores. She is to remain there for some length of time, for the purpose of instructing and drilling the officers and sailors of the Foochow men-of-war. It is commonly reported that the sailors and some of the officers of the Foochow fleet are good seamen, but that they know nothing about fighting their ships, and are unaccustomed to the strict discipline which is considered necessary for an European navy.

On the 25th of last month seven Chinese steamers arrived, with four thousand troops, from Chinkiang. Four of the vessels were Shanghai men-of-war, and the other three were borrowed from the Chinese Steam Navigation Company. A Japanese corvette, which had been in the Pescadores, accompanied them from there, and anchored here for some hours; after which she went on to Langkiaou. The ships were all too large to come inside, but, fortunately meeting with fine weather, landed the troops, munitions, treasure, &c., on board, very rapidly by means of two small Chinese steamers, formerly called the *Volunteer* and the *Island Queen*, and the foreign tug-steamer *Taiwan* belonging to this port. A small quantity of horses and mules came in the steamer, but it is not intended to bring over any cavalry. A large number of the soldiers were encamped here for two or three days before moving to their present camps, a few miles inland. They gave some trouble to foreigners, chiefly by borrowing foreign-owned cargo-boats and sampans in the same unceremonious way that they took those of the Chinese. But no serious trouble occurred; and both the local and the military mandarins were perfectly ready to attend to any complaints brought before them. The first day was spent by the native boatmen in pulling crowded sampans forwards and backwards across the harbour, for which they got no pay. Finding this unpleasant and unprofitable, many of them disappeared in the night with their oars, leaving their sampans on the shore, in some cases with a plank taken out of the bottom. The military officers on the other hand retaliated by opening a store for oars and masts, and whenever they got hold of a boat which they did not want at the moment, they appropriated its oars for future use. The departure of these soldiers was not only a welcome, but a very interesting sight. The lines of crowded tents were all standing, and apparently no preparations were being made for moving, when, at a given signal, tents were struck, bedding rolled, and the men with their baggage all marching off in less than a quarter of a hour.

These troops embarked at Chinkiang, but had marched there overland from Seuchow, a town in the extreme North of the Province of Kiangsoo, on the South bank of the old course of the Yellow River. There are fourteen thousand more coming from the same place, all formerly belonging to the Victorious Army, at the head of which Le Hung-chang made his reputation fighting against the Taipings. These are all foreign armed; but while some carry breech-loaders, some have muzzle-loading rifles, and others only muskets made in the Chinese Arsenals. They are said to be, to some extent, foreign drilled. Their commander, General Tang, has already arrived. He is considered by the Chinese to be a brave soldier, and took part in many sieges and battles in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and Soochow during the Taiping rebellion. He had twenty-four thousand men under his command in Kiangsoo; and being only a little over forty years old, he is a young man for his high position. Those of the soldiers that I have seen are large and well made men; but their Chinese uniform gives them a very nondescript appearance.

Two or three members of the Customs outdoor staff, old soldiers I presume, have arrived at Taiwanfoo to act as drill instructors. I am told that there are soldiers stationed at all the gates of Taiwanfoo, and that for the future no stranger will be allowed to enter, unless he can satisfy the guard that he is not a Japanese.

There is a rumour that the Japanese at Langkiaou are going to make a fresh attack on some savages, but which and why is more than the rumour can tell.

IMPERIAL DECREE REDUCING THE RANK OF PRINCE KUNG.

The *Peking Gazette* of Sept. 10th opens with the following announcement:—

A Decree in the Vermilion [Pencil.] Be it made known to all the Princes and Ministers in the Court that from the time when We assumed the Government on the 26th day of the first moon of last year (23rd February, 1873,) until now, whenever speech has been held by Us with the Prince of Kung, his language has been marked by manifold shortcomings of decorum. We ordain that as a special act of grace [for his punishment] there be substituted deprivation of his Imperial Princedom with hereditary succession for ever, and that he be reduced to the rank of secondary Prince (*Kun Wang*) instead of still continuing to do duty in the Grand Council. Let also Tsai-ch'eng (eldest son of the Prince of Kung) be stripped of his rank as *Beileh Kun Wang*, as a punishment and admonition.

An Imperial Edict, of which we publish a translation in another column, decrees the degradation of Prince Kung, by deprivation of his Imperial Princedom with hereditary succession, to the second rank of *Kun-wang*. In the present juncture of Chinese politics, the announcement will be received with no slight surprise; and whether it has or has not any significance in connection with the negotiations between the Tsung-li Yamên, of which Prince Kung is chief, and the Japanese Minister and Envoy Extraordinary, the time chosen by the Emperor to proclaim that he has fallen out with his chief counsellor and nearest relative would appear to be particularly inopportune. We are told that the matter is the subject of a great deal of comment among the Chinese at the capital, and the incident is one which cannot fail to produce some sensation in the provinces. In the words of a memorial referred to in an Edict of 1865, "to have doubts and suspicions of the Court itself, and to learn that discord exists at the fountain of authority, will startle all who hear it, whether at the capital or in the provinces." It may be well not to exaggerate the significance, however, of the present evidence of discord; and it is supposed, indeed, that the financial difficulties which have interposed to prevent the rebuilding of the Summer Palace, which Prince Kung had no doubt the unpleasant duty of pressing upon the attention of his Imperial Master, have had more to do with the matter than foreign complications. Some confirmation for the surmise is given by the fact that in the same *Gazette* a decree appears, announcing that the works undertaken for the repairs of Yuan-ming-yuan are abandoned, from motives of economy.

It becomes instructive at the moment to recall the last occasion on which Prince Kung fell into disgrace, and we have therefore reproduced, from the *N. C. Herald* of April, 1865, the decree by which his Highness was in that year deprived of office—only to be reinstated a week or two later. It was in that year presumably to compensate for his suffering in being driven from the Sacred Presence, that he received the patent of hereditary nobility which has now been annulled in his own case, and that of his eldest son, the *Beileh Kun Wang*. The Decree of September 10th is comparatively brief, but it accords in tone with the more lengthy Edicts of 1865, and shows that his Highness's advice to his Imperial nephew, either from its nature or the manner in which it is given, is not always palatable. The most recent manifestation of the Imperial displeasure forms, as it were, a natural sequel to that shown when the Emperor was still in leading strings, under the regency of the Empresses-Dowager, and when the Prince "even went so far as to ignore Us on account of Our youth." His Majesty now complains that since he ascended the throne last year, the Prince's language has been marked by manifold shortcomings in decorum, so that his Highness has apparently altered nothing since 1865, when his overbearing, defiant, arrogant and boastful manner, called for Imperial castigation. It is of course impossible to estimate how far the Imperial displeasure may be the result of annoyance with the personal conduct of the Prince, or with his conduct of state affairs, and more especially foreign affairs. The Audience question was one in which it is believed the Emperor was not easily persuaded; and the Japanese difficulty is probably also galling to a monarch who has by training and seclusion been led to conceive erroneous ideas of Imperial policy. But the fact that this time the Prince is only made to suffer in rank—which he will no doubt soon recover again—and not in office, tends to show that however disagreeable, he is too useful a counsellor to be dispensed with at present.

So far as foreigners are concerned, the Imperial treatment of the head of the Tsung-li Yamên will probably make no difference. If it should diminish the Prince's influence as an intermediary between the Representatives of Foreign Powers and the Throne, it should also have the good result of leading to more frequent audience of the Emperor himself, and to dispelling somewhat the seclusion in which his Majesty rules. As we said at the outset, however, it is startling to find a Prince of the Blood Royal, the confidential adviser of the Throne and a man believed to possess remarkable administrative talent, which he has exercised consistently for the benefit of the dynasty, degraded in this peremptory manner.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

REPORT.

The general agents have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the following statement of accounts:—

OFFICE, 1872.

Final balance sheet, showing a nett profit for the year of $117,000, distributed as follows:—	
1st dividend of $100 per share,	$30,000
2nd and final dividend of $30 per share,	9,000
Reserved two-thirds of Profit,	78,000
	$117,000

OFFICE, 1873.

Open statement exhibiting an amount of $217,231.04 as profit on the working of the year and, allowing for averages, &c., as dependencies at debit; such result may be regarded as final. The general agents, supported by the views of the consulting committee, would propose that, out of this sum, $50,000 be passed to the reserve fund; a 1st dividend of $150 per share be at once declared; together with a first return of $90,000 (or 13.30 per cent.) on contributions, thus absorbing $185,000, and leaving an available balance of $32,000 for division on finally closing the office.

OFFICE, 1874.

The accounts, it will be observed, show an estimated balance of $144,473.18, allowing for all ascertained losses and charges to date; as compared with $165,225.46 at the corresponding period of last year, which, it is hoped, will be considered satisfactory.

RESERVE FUND.

The sum of $250,000 advanced by the general agents, subject to the resolutions of the special meeting of shareholders of 28th January last, has been duly placed on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the name of the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(*N. C. Daily News, Sept. 12th.*)

The China Merchants S. N. Company has just issued its first annual report to its shareholders, and the annual meeting was held at the offices of the Company, yesterday. The Report and Accounts are made up to the end of the sixth moon of the present year, 11th August. We give a few of the salient points of the Report. The Company was formed in November, 1872, under the management of Mr. Chü, but as the Chinese public did not show a disposition to take up the shares, it was reconstituted under new regulations in July, 1873, and by authority of the Viceroy Li, was placed under

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
GENERAL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,
TAILORS, &c., &c.,
are now SHOWING:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS. The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of West End Cutters.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.
Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.
Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.
Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.
Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.
FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.
WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.
COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.
GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.
UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.
SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.
BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.
SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.
Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.
PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bazil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, accessories on a voyage.
DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.
SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES, and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.
PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.
CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.
PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.
PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.
WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.
TOILET COVERS to match.
FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.
TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.
VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.
DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.
COIR MATS and MATTINGS.
GILT CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived,
A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT and FIRE BRICKS. Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1297 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

FOR SALE,
A FOUR-HORSE Power Upright Stationary ENGINE and BOILER, Complete.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.,
Queen's Road East.
1341 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

FOR SALE.

L. TAMPIER & CIE'S, BORDEAUX.

CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.
COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Cualons.
Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.
Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
730 *Madras Presidency.*

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000; whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Insurances.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 2,000,000, *in* 1,000 *Shares of Taels* 2,000 *each.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 600,000, *or Taels* 600 *per Share.*

Payment of FIRST CALL *of Taels* 600 *per Share to be made on Allotment.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. Gilman & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
J. T. BRAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.
JAMES HART, Esq.,
Messrs. Turner & Co.
C. L. GRANT, Esq.,
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SECRETARY:
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.),
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AT a General Meeting held at Shanghai on the 16th June, 1874, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—
1st.—That a Company, to be called "THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," shall be formed for a further period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1875, and distributing on the 31st day of December, 1877.
2nd.—That the present Court of Directors be elected to act as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of drawing up a Prospectus, receiving applications for, and allotting the Shares.

The net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following ratio, viz.:—
One-third (33⅓ %) in proportion to the number of Shares held by each.
Two-thirds (66⅔ %) as bonus on premium paid by Shareholders.

Power will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to register the Company, and establish it on a permanent basis, in lieu of a triennial copartnership, at any period during the term, should the "Joint Stock Companies' Act" be made applicable to Companies in Shanghai.

Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company or through its Agents at the several Ports in the East until the 30th September, 1874, and from London until the 31st October, 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Term 1875-77.)

GENTLEMEN,
hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
.....

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
1174 Shanghai, 22nd June, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... }
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... }
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months } the full annual rate.
Above 6 months..... }
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Insurances.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital,.....$1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris.....$1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris.....$1,000,000
$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 % on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 % on all other Risks.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

	W.A.	F.P.A.
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
Tea per Mail Steamers	2½	2
„ all other Steamers	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
Tea per Mail Steamers	2½	1½
„ all other Steamers	3	2½
Silk per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
„ all other Steamers	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
Tea per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
„ all other Steamers	2½	2
Silk per Mail Steamers	1½	1
„ all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
Tea by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
tf 774 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 325

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months..... } do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Business Announcements.

F. KRUPP'S CAST-STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PHILL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).*

NO DECAY, NO INFRECTION by using the PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, as supplied to:

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyds,	Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, Great Western & way Companies,
	London & North Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, *in all colours,*
Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, I cwt is equal in bulk, and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.
DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c., Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.
26 1365] [Sept. 5

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also say to you that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.
"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [4261 1163 Aug. 1.

FRAUD.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
and on the 30th of the same month, for
COUNTERFEITING OTHER ARTICLES
bearing the Trade Marks of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL's, Shaik Bahoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seebalg, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any *one selling spurious pickles, sauces,* under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in China. [4261 907 July 4

PETROLEUM LAMPS.—WRIGHT AND BUTLER, *Manufacturers and Exporters, Birmingham.* Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "*Eclipse.*"—*No Chimney Burner!* Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light gives much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 days' sight. [521 995 June 27

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [521 843 May 30.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
20 519] [April 4

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World, and has a larger sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate."
Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. The best and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.H.S.A., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press, Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. The best in the World. Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c.; Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
[521 886] LEEDS, ENGLAND. June 6

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FINCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.
Exhibition Prize Medals—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1873—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."
Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-waters, Eaux de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through a commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [521 1363 July 25

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. *Price*, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 8½s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or *Pearl Dentifrice*, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price, 2s. 6d. per box.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, rails a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin, Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolorations. Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price, 3s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES." A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London. [301 597

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 4s. each.
OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL).
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.
OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.
OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD.
OAKEY'S GOODS are sold by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, and Storekeepers generally. [521 66 Jan. 10

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES."
will be despatched on or about the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1515 Hongkong, 24th September, 1874.

STEAM TO
SINGAPORE, GALLE AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"COLUMBIAN"
will leave for the above places with quick despatch.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th September, 1874. [1430

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be despatched on or about the 1st proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1479 Hongkong, 19th September, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1874. [1452

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1874. [1453

FOR NEW YORK.
(*Viâ* SUEZ CANAL.)

THE British Steamship
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"
W. H. Burgoyne, Master, shortly expected from Shanghai, will have early despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 1462 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship
"LATHLEY RICH,"
Thomas Mitchell, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 14th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1436 Hongkong, 12th September, 1874.

FOR SYDNEY (*Direct.*)

THE British Barque
"LIZZIE & ROSA,"
J. Phillips, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched as above, on or about the 1st October.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1433 Hongkong, 11th September, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Santa Coloma, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1429 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Barque
"FALCON,"
Shiell, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 1423 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark
"ARDENT,"
Robert Clasper, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1419 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"OMEGA,"
Captain Bruce, will load here and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1318 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"BEAUTIFUL STAR,"
George Bilton, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON,
(*To follow the "SING TAI."*)

THE Clipper Ship
"MELBREK,"
Capt. Peirce, will load here, at Whampoa and Macao, for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 1282 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship
"SAN JUAN,"
(late American Ship "James R. Keeler,")
A. Urtubiaga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Screw Steamer
"FORMOSA,"
458 tons Register, 7,500 piculs Carrying Capacity.
For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & Sons, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

SUNWOO,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT,
(Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*New Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street,*
HONGKONG.
1423 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

THE Departure of the "*BOKHARA*," with the Homeward Mails, is unavoidably POSTPONED until Six P.M. TO-DAY.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*BOKHARA*," Captain W. D. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 6 P.M.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 26th September, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Ammonia
20 „ Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 „ Insoluble }
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia
20 „ Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 „ Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering its quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISS